

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
 Cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (12-7). Tomorrow, variable.
 Yesterday's high, 45-55 (12-7). Tomorrow, variable.
NEW YORK: Temp. 45-55 (12-7). Tomorrow, variable.
LOS ANGELES: Temp. 45-55 (12-7). Tomorrow, variable.
CHICAGO: Temp. 45-55 (12-7). Tomorrow, variable.
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria 8.5 1.0 P.
 Belgium 2.25 1.0 P.
 Denmark 1.0 1.0 P.
 France 1.0 1.0 P.
 Germany 1.0 1.0 P.
 Greece 1.0 1.0 P.
 Italy 1.0 1.0 P.
 Japan 1.0 1.0 P.
 Korea 1.0 1.0 P.
 Luxembourg 1.0 1.0 P.
 Netherlands 1.0 1.0 P.
 Norway 1.0 1.0 P.
 Portugal 1.0 1.0 P.
 Spain 1.0 1.0 P.
 Sweden 1.0 1.0 P.
 Switzerland 1.0 1.0 P.
 Taiwan 1.0 1.0 P.
 Thailand 1.0 1.0 P.
 Turkey 1.0 1.0 P.
 U.S. 1.0 1.0 P.
 USSR 1.0 1.0 P.
 Yugoslavia 1.0 1.0 P.

U.S. Planes Expected By Hussein King Prepared For Israeli Talks

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—King Hussein of Jordan said yesterday that the United States had agreed to supply his country with two squadrons of F-5E jet fighter planes to help modernize his air force.

"Agreement in principle" to supply about 30 of the supersonic interceptors, he said, was reached in his current talks with U.S. officials. In addition, he said he expected the United States, under its military aid program, to supply equipment and weapons to improve the mobility and firepower of Jordan's ground forces.

Supplying the F-5Es would not represent any U.S. policy change but rather a continuation of a military aid program under which Jordan has received about \$125 million in arms since 1953.

Employing the reasoning cited by U.S. officials, King Hussein said that Jordan needed the additional arms as "a point of stability" and as "a deterrent, in its own self-defense."

The first step toward supplying the planes was taken during the king's visit here last March. Since then details have been worked out in negotiations, with the arrangements to be confirmed by King Hussein on his current visit.

Pledge by Nixon

At a White House meeting Tuesday, President Nixon pledged "firm support" for Jordan's programs of economic development and military modernization. King Hussein had lunch at the Pentagon yesterday with the new Secretary of Defense, Elliot L. Richardson, presumably to discuss details of future military aid.

King Hussein talked of the aid and of prospects for Middle East peace during an hour-long interview with The New York Times and the Washington Evening Star and Daily News.

Seated in the library of Blair House, where he is staying during his official visit, King Hussein said that he was "rather optimistic and hopeful" about chances for a Middle East settlement, with the major powers taking a more active role in negotiations now that a Vietnam cease-fire agreement has been signed.

For the first time in recent months, he said publicly that he was prepared to enter into negotiations on a separate settlement with Israel if agreement could be reached in advance on "general principles," especially on the future status of Jerusalem.

[The king told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that he is ready to enter into separate peace negotiations with Israel without waiting for Egypt to do so, the Associated Press reported.]

In a televised speech to his nation before coming to the United States, King Hussein had seemed to rule out such a Jordan-Israel agreement when he said that any partial or separate solution that left aside the problem of Egyptian and Syrian territory would be "unacceptable."

But the Greek Cypriots, who represent 80 percent of the island's population of 650,000, are divided between those who support an independent Cyprus and those who want union with Greece, such as Gen. Grivas. The Turkish minority rejects union.

While the crowd shouted "Grivas no" and "Death to the murderers," Archbishop Makarios said that the proponents of immediate union with Greece "are furthering the partition of Cyprus and its occupation by Turkey."

"Those who have refused to stand for election betray their weakness," he said, offering to enter into a dialogue with the Grivas supporters.



ALAMEDA HOLOCAUST—Apartment houses burning after the Navy plane crash.

At Least 6 Killed, Perhaps 40

Navy Plane Crashes on Calif. Apartments

ALAMEDA, Calif., Feb. 8 (AP).—A Navy jet fighter plane ploughed through the roof of a four-story apartment building here last night, killing at least six persons.

The local fire chief said that as many as 40 residents of the building may have been killed in the crash. At least 17 persons were reported injured.

The crash demolished the Tahoe Apartments building and fiery debris and jet fuel set fire to two adjacent apartment buildings in this island community in San Francisco Bay. The pilot and sole occupant of the A-7 Corsair, on a short flight from Lemoore Naval Air Station, near Fresno, was missing and the Navy could not confirm reports he had bailed out just before the crash. He was identified as Lt. Robert

Lee Ward, 23, from Cary, N. C., attached to a Navy squadron at Lemoore.

Alameda County Chief Deputy Coroner Roland W. Pahl said that the heat was so intense from the fire that many of the victims may have been totally incinerated, including even their bones and teeth.

"Some may never be identified," he said. "It's quite possible many of the bodies were cremated to the point where they will never be found."

Fire chief Ernest Servente estimated that 42 to 45 tenants were inside the 1930s vintage 27-unit stucco complex, which witnesses said caved in in less than two minutes after the impact. "I heard screaming coming from inside the building," Wayne Cook, 23, a witness, said.

"It got worse and worse and then stopped."

Many of the building's residents were families of Navy men assigned to the nearby Alameda Naval Air Station.

Lt. Comdr. Darrel Engwell said the Navy had ruled out the possibility that Lt. Ward was attempting an emergency landing at the station, "because he would have contacted the base first and there was no communication with him."

Mr. Servente said the Navy had asked to have its surgeons examine Lt. Ward's body if it were found, to determine whether some physical disorder caused him to lose control of the plane.

Mr. Servente said that "it probably will take all day" for firemen, marines, coroners' officials and rescue squad members to sift through the rubble.

Says Congress Can Review Postwar Aid

Rogers Is Optimistic on Cease-Fire

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today gave Congress a cautiously hopeful view of Indo-China peace developments and promised that any U.S. reconstruction aid for North Vietnam would be cleared through Congress.

Some legislators are reluctant to vote aid for a former enemy when spending on the home front has been sharply cut back by the administration.

The secretary said the administration has not yet made any commitment for U.S. help to Hanoi, though he echoed President Nixon in saying it would be "an investment in peace."

Rep. Morgan told the witness, "I am glad to have your assurance that you are going to move slowly in that area."

Mr. Rogers said other countries were weighing such rebuilding help in Indonesia but he promised that any U.S. aid funds directed to Vietnam "would be subject to congressional approval."

In related developments today: The Pentagon canceled orders for the aircraft carrier Coral Sea and eight destroyers to sail this week from California to join (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Morgan, D. Pa., that there had been criticism both in and out of Congress that the United States was moving too fast with reconstruction help for North Vietnam.

One of the principal topics to be discussed by Mr. Kissinger when he meets North Vietnamese leaders beginning this weekend is such U.S. help.

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Slow Steps by Truce Force; POW Release Seen Monday

By Charles Mohr

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Steps toward full implementation of the Vietnam peace agreement dragged slowly today, but there were a few signs of progress.

Vietnamese and American sources both indicated it probably would be Monday before the first batch of American prisoners of war would be released in Communist base areas in South Vietnam.

The same sources earlier had believed that the prisoner releases in the South might begin on Saturday.

Twelve days after the cease-fire officially began, international peace-keeping machinery had not yet begun to function fully or to inspect violations in the countryside.

Fighting continued on a relatively small scale throughout much of South Vietnam. Thus

far, hundreds of people have been killed.

Senior officials of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission—the body created by the cease-fire agreement signed Jan. 27—met for the sixth time today in secret.

Although no detailed account of the meeting was released, some sources said it now appeared that an exchange and release of prisoners of war held in South Vietnam probably would take place on Monday, rather than Saturday.

The Military Commission is made up of delegations from the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

Four U.S. C-130 transport planes flew from Saigon to Hanoi today and returned today with 197 North Vietnamese military men and 30 men from the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Later today, the aircraft took the North Vietnamese to the South Vietnamese towns of Hue, Da Nang and Pleiku, where they joined the Military Commission's regional teams.

Thus, sources said, a full contingent of 825 North Vietnamese peace-keeping men had now arrived in South Vietnam. Only about 150 to 180 of the Viet Cong delegates were here, however, he said, and the Viet Cong representation on the seven regional teams was far from complete.

The chief delegates of the International Commission for Control and Supervision of the Cease-Fire in Vietnam were scheduled to go tomorrow to Manila, last stop on their eight-nation Southeast Asian tour.

Agnew, Malaysians Discuss Postwar Era

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Vice President Agnew today told Malaysian leaders that they can expect a continuing American presence and U.S. support of friendly governments in Southeast Asia in the aftermath of the Vietnam war.

Malaysia seeks the eventual withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign forces from Southeast Asia to clear the way for a 10-nation zone of neutrality. Mr. Agnew is scheduled to go tomorrow to Manila, last stop on their eight-nation Southeast Asian tour.

Trade Bill Said To Give Nixon Surtax Powers

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The Nixon administration is understood to have decided to include in its proposed new trade legislation the authority to impose an across-the-board import surcharge when the nation's balance of international payments is in deficit, and parallel authority for a uniform cut in tariffs when the balance of payments is in surplus.

The proposal has no direct connection with the current international monetary turmoil. President Nixon was reported today by congressional sources to be considering imposing an import surcharge—using legally debatable authority in the present law as he did in 1971—but authoritative officials continued to insist that no early action of any kind by the United States was contemplated.

The import surcharge in 1971, which lasted only four months, was 10 percent. Part or all of it was passed on then—and would be in the future under the long-term authority to be sought—to buyers of imports, including consumers. By the same token, a uniform tariff cut would reduce the price of imported goods sold in this country.

The proposed new "balance-of-payments" authority in the forthcoming trade bill would be only a part of a comprehensive measure and the President has made no final decisions on the bill as a whole.

The administration is still debating a related innovation for inclusion in the bill—one that would be likely to arouse sharp criticism from foreign countries, Chronic Surpluses.

It would be the authority to impose a surcharge on imports from particular countries whose balance of payments was in chronic surplus and which refused to take action, such as revaluation of their currency exchange rates—to correct the situation.

This proposed authority would back up what the U.S. has already proposed as a key feature of international monetary reform—increased pressure on surplus countries to act, just like deficit countries, "adjust" their balance of payments toward equilibrium.

The problem with proposing such authority now is that the United States might seem to be trying to impose its ideas for monetary reform unilaterally on the rest of the world. But proponents argue that the authority would be entirely discretionary with the President, who could pledge not to use it until monetary negotiations have a chance to achieve a consensus.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which handles trade legislation, is understood to be basically sympathetic to the idea of new executive "adjustment" authority, as it is being called, as part of the new trade legislation. He has made no commitments as to details, however.

At present, Japan would be the prime candidate for imposition of a selective surcharge, if the proposed authority existed. Despite the present wave of selling dollars for German marks, in anticipation of a possible rise in the mark's exchange rate, West Germany might well not be a candidate now. Its "basic" balance of payments is in approximate equilibrium, although its export-import trade account showed a record surplus last year.

The very proposal of either or both of the new authorities for import surcharges, even before Congress moves, could act as a spur to the international monetary reform negotiations. While (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

But after reports from Tokyo spread of comments made by President Nixon's chief trade negotiator and fresh hints from Washington that a new surtax may be in the offing, dollar sales picked up and, by the close of business, the Bundesbank had taken in an estimated total of between \$1.5 billion and \$1.7 billion at the support price of 3.15 DM to the dollar.

This means that during the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Senate Votes Unanimously To Probe Watergate Issue

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WF).—The Senate yesterday approved, by a 77-to-0 vote, a sweeping investigation into the Watergate bugging and allegations of political spying in the 1972 presidential election.

The action followed a four-hour debate during which Republicans unsuccessfully attempted to broaden the scope of the inquiry to include the 1964 and 1968 presidential elections.

Three Republican sources said that White House officials, including President Nixon's top assistant, H. R. Haldeman, actively helped in efforts to get the Senate to shift the focus of the investigation away from the widespread allegations of a White House-led spying campaign in 1972.

Three Republican amendments to the resolution authorizing the investigation were voted down yesterday, and Republican senators carefully raised the possibility of future charges that the

investigation may be a witch hunt.

The Senate Minority Leader, Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said the inquiry could become an "inquisition into rumor and substance and lack of substance."

The resolution, as approved yesterday, will allocate \$500,000 for a special seven-member select committee to probe the Watergate allegations and report back to the full Senate within one year.

Four of the select committee members will be Democrats and three Republicans. As originally drafted, the resolution called for a five-member committee, but Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., selected by Senate Democrats to head the inquiry yesterday agreed to expand the size to seven.

Sen. Scott requested the expansion and Sen. Ervin agreed after the full Senate voted down, 45-35, a Republican amendment calling for a committee made up (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



RELIGIOUS STRIFE—Parish priest sits in Belfast church and surveys damage caused by Protestant hooligans who wrecked the furnishings and the stained-glass windows.

Belfast Priest in the Ruins Of His Church: 'Madness'

By Sam ...

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Ulster Faction Leaders Warn Of Worse Violence to Come

Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders warned today that the violence which took place in Northern Ireland yesterday may be just a hint of worse to come.

Paddy Devlin, a prominent Catholic politician, said yesterday the rioting it caused were merely "a dry run" for the day Britain announces its long-term plans for the province.

William Craig, leader of the Ulster Loyalist Council, which called the strike, said: "The pot is boiling over and can no longer be dealt with by talking." He denied any personal responsibility for the violence during the strike.

"What happened yesterday was the consequences of the instability of the Northern Ireland situation," he said. "Stability must be restored."

Tommy Herron, vice-chairman of the Protestant Ulster Defense Association, hinted that the UDA might go underground for guerrilla battling like the outlawed Catholic Irish Republican Army.

He said the British Army "can expect to be fighting two guerrilla groups" if Britain refuses to restore local rule and governs the province from London, with 16,500 British troops to help maintain law and order.

Army sources said today that 1,500 more soldiers were expected soon to help keep what remains of the peace. Prime Minister Edward Heath met his cabinet in London to review the situation.

The five deaths yesterday, on top of 10 last weekend, brought to 717 the number of violent deaths in just over three years.

The violence today was on a small scale compared with yesterday's.

Troops and gunmen clashed near a power station at Tandragee, 25 miles southwest of Belfast. Troops said they hit one of the three gunmen. A bomb wrecked a new telephone exchange at Coal Island, 30 miles west of Belfast, but caused no casualties.

Tonight British troops battled separate rioting Protestant and Catholic mobs in Belfast.

In South Belfast, troops fought Protestant youths who stoned police stations and hurled bottles.

Hussein Tells Of New U.S. Aid Promise Says He Is Prepared To Talk With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

occupied by Israel would be "a deadly stab at the Arab cause and national interest."

He said yesterday that he was concerned that Israel and Egypt might reach a partial solution to reopen the Suez Canal and that then no progress would be made toward resolving what he described as "the major problem" of Jordan-Israel relations.

"If we find a solution that we can live with, we are ready to assume our responsibility and move," he said. "Whether this comes before or after an Egyptian solution is immaterial. If we can make progress on our side, it will help solve other problems, since ours is the major problem."

King Hussein said flatly that Jordan was "flexible" on Jerusalem and would not insist that the city again be divided, as it was before the 1967 war. But Amman is adamant, he said, on maintaining sovereignty over the Arab section of East Jerusalem.

As possible compromises, he suggested "dual sovereignty" for Jerusalem or that it be made into an "open city," but he did not elaborate on what he meant by these expressions.

The difficulty, the king said, is that "we have not found a similar flexibility on the Israeli side" on the Jerusalem issue.

Israel has said frequently that the status of the city is not negotiable.

"Quiet Diplomacy"

"We have gone as far as we can in public" in laying the basis for negotiations, King Hussein said, and the time has now come "for a period of quiet diplomacy."

The king said that he needed the two squadrons of F-5Es to replace the "aging and outmoded" Hawker-Hunter close-support fighters in his air force. In addition to 17 of the British-built Hawks, the air force has 18 F-104 fighter-interceptors supplied by the United States.

The F-5E is a relatively inexpensive, easy-to-maintain fighter designed for U.S. allies as a defense against Soviet-built MIG-21 fighters. The king talked of obtaining the planes "not too long from now," but the fighters are not expected to be produced by the Northrop Corp. in any significant numbers until next year.

Press Restrictions

The South Vietnamese government, meanwhile, continued to isolate the Communist delegates here from the press and from the South Vietnamese population.

Pham Duong Hien, a press relations official of the government, had promised yesterday that reporters would be able to enter Tan Son Nhut Air Base. But 23 of them were arrested today when they attempted to speak to Communist delegates.

Mr. Hien said today that military rules and restrictions still applied on the air base and that, until the Four-Party Military Commission decided on what he called "common press arrangements," it would not be permissible to speak to the Communist delegates.

Thieu Declares He's Not Content With Cease-Fire

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu said here today he was not satisfied with the results of the Vietnam cease-fire.

Speaking to reporters after a political meeting, Mr. Thieu said that, in the 11 days since the cease-fire, there had been no effective peace in Vietnam.

The president said that the Communists were continuing to violate the cease-fire by trying to occupy new land by both day and night.

Asked if the war had continued since the cease-fire, he said: "Yes. Until now there has been no cease-fire."

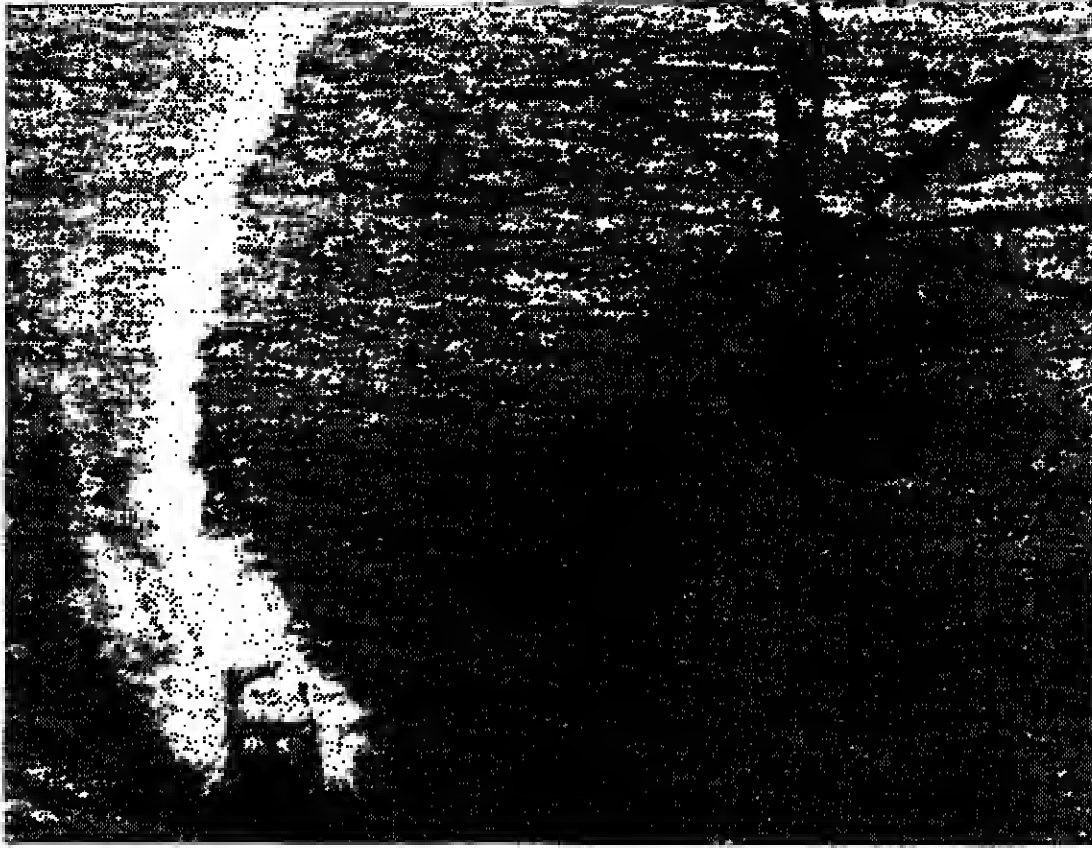
He said he was satisfied with the peace agreement signed in Paris. "But I am not satisfied with the attitude of the Communists since the cease-fire," he said.

"The Communists agreed to sign the agreement but they never agreed to respect it," he said.

Tass Attacks Alsop, Sees Link to China

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Soviet news agency, Tass, today called American columnist Joseph Alsop an "unscrupulous liar" and "odious figure" who writes anti-Soviet articles on orders from Peking.

Tass devoted a lengthy commentary to Mr. Alsop's recent visit to China, which said in part: "The friendship between the unscrupulous liar and the present Chinese leadership will add no laurels to Alsop and will add no laurels to Peking who order his articles."



"OPERATION ENDSWEEP"—Marine helicopter towing Mark-105 hydrofoil that will be used to locate and detonate mines around Haiphong harbor. Six Navy vessels are currently on station off the North Vietnamese coast waiting to begin to clear the waters.

First POWs Out Monday

(Continued from Page 1)

troop and supervision, consisting of men from Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland, did not meet today.

A source in the International Commission said that the body, also created by the peace agreement, had not yet agreed to inspect any of the complaints it has received of violations of the cease-fire.

Sources close to the Military Commission said the members had exchanged lists of prisoners of war. These sources said the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had presented a list of 108 American prisoners held in South Vietnam.

If the first release does take place somewhere north of Saigon on Monday, it will include a fraction of these Americans.

The South Vietnamese officers have given the other side a list of about 26,000 Communist prisoners and the Viet Cong presented a list of about 4,000 South Vietnamese prisoners held by their side, the sources said.

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U.S. Piqued by Harsh Words Of Mrs. Gandhi on Bombing

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The Nixon administration responded today with a combination of shock and irritation at statements sharply critical of the United States made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India Tuesday.

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking at a meeting in New Delhi, said that the "savage bombing" that took place in Vietnam would not have been tolerated if the people had been European. She also said that "I cannot help feeling that the very manner of ending the Vietnam war may create new tensions."

Her remarks were completely unexpected here. In recent weeks, top administration officials had been talking about a new era beginning in Indian-American relations and it was widely believed that the appointment of Daniel P. Moynihan as the next ambassador to India was a major step in that direction.

Mr. Moynihan's appointment was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Monday. He was planning to depart for his new post on Sunday, but he has put off the trip and the State Department said yesterday that he now has "no firm departure plans," a clear sign to the Indians of the American pique.

Officials were busy for most of yesterday morning drafting a reply to Mrs. Gandhi. The White House wanted it known that President Nixon was surprised by her remarks. But the State Department was told not to push the Indian government into a corner by an extremely harsh statement.

Clarification Asked

Charles W. Bray Sr., the State Department spokesman, said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers had instructed Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, to ask Indian Ambassador L.K. Jha for clarification of Mrs. Gandhi's statements.

Mr. Bray noted that "her statements are quite inconsistent with the messages we have received from the government of India expressing gratification for the peace which has been achieved in Vietnam."

"It contradicts the recent indications from New Delhi suggesting that the government of India is prepared to accept the results of the Vietnam cease-fire."

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Some Questions, Answers On Latest Monetary Crisis

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ZURICH, Feb. 8 (NYT)—The international financial markets are in turmoil again. Germany and some other countries have been flooded with an inflow of dollars, and there has been renewed talk of upward revaluation, devaluation, speculation and crisis. Following are some questions and answers about what is happening:

Q. Why is there a new currency crisis?

A. Because there are too many dollars abroad and nervousness about the dollar's value in relation to other currencies. Those dollars are like gasolines. Any little spark can cause an explosion. In this case, the spark was a decision by Italy last month to penalize those who were selling lire abroad. There was a chain reaction. The Italian move caused a rush of dollars into Switzerland. The Swiss had too many dollars already and did not want any more. So the Swiss authorities stopped buying dollars in the exchange markets.

Q. What does that mean?

A. Under international rules, currencies fluctuate within fixed limits. The values are controlled by national banks buying or selling dollars in the exchange markets. When a national bank stops doing this, its currency floats. In other words, market forces alone will guide the rate of exchange.

Q. What happened with Switzerland?

A. The Swiss franc floated higher, and this led to another chain reaction. If you can make money on Swiss francs, speculators thought, why not do the same thing with other strong currencies? And they must react early to the German mark and the Japanese yen.

Q. What is wrong about there being excess dollars abroad?

A. Nothing. If foreigners are willing to hold the dollars in their official reserves, invest them in the United States or use them to buy American goods, foreigners have been doing this. But not to a sufficient extent to mop up the ever-growing supply. Now foreigners do not want to add any more dollars to their reserves.

Q. Is there something the United States should be doing?

A. Yes, it should be trying to reduce prices and costs relative to other countries so that American goods and investments will be more attractive.

Q. But isn't the rate of inflation in the United States already much lower than in Western Europe and Japan?

A. Yes, it has been the last two years. But there is a feeling that the American inflation may accelerate again this year with the apparent relaxation of most wage and price controls, a booming economy and upcoming contract negotiations for five million American workers.

Q. Why are the speculators who are moving dollars from place to place?

A. Treasurers of large corporations, bankers, financial advisers for the Middle Eastern oil countries and wealthy individuals.

Q. But why is this a dollar problem? Why is the dollar being moved?

A. The point is that, because of all those surplus dollars, speculative money rushes in tidal waves from one center to another, putting pressure on governments to change the value of their currencies when they actually have no—or at least no clear—economic reason for it. To defend their currencies, they build up walls of controls, because for them this is preferable to the domestic political problems that could result from an unjustified parity change.

Q. Why does this matter to the United States?

A. It matters to the United States that there not be protective controls everywhere. The way the situation in the 1930s. There are some striking parallels. The Germans have just inaugurated a whole group of exchange controls to keep out dollars, controls that smack of the 1930s. That was a sad moment for Chancellor Willy Brandt's government, as one of his ministers conceded. But controls were preferable to what is considered an unjustified upward revaluation of the mark. And Japan already has perhaps the tightest controls of any country.

Q. Well, where did all those dollars come from?

A. For two decades the United States has been spending more than it earned. For most of the period it was easy to pay the bills because, at least for foreign governments, dollars were as good as gold. They were backed by a hoard of gold at Fort Knox. And governments could convert excess dollars into gold, if they wanted. Many, in fact, preferred to hold dollars.

Q. What happened to change this?

A. American expenditures mounted on such things as foreign aid, foreign investments, wars in Korea and Vietnam, defense and troops in Germany. And suddenly, in the late 1960s, American earnings on foreign trade, which earlier helped to pay for much of that spending, began to dwindle. In 1971, the United States had its first trade deficit of the century.

Q. Why?

A. Inflation was making American products uncompetitive price.

Q. But this is ancient history and wasn't there a currency realignment in December, 1971, that was supposed to take care of that?

A. Yes, there was a realignment at the Smithsonian Institution Conference in December, 1971.

Q. How long will it take before the world starts to see results from the Smithsonian?

A. Many experts now expect improvement in the American trade balance in the second half of this year, but it probably will not be until the end of 1974 before a redressment of the overbalance-of-payments deficit can be seen in any concrete or durable fashion.

Q. What is the outlook?

A. Uncertain.

Nixon Trade Bill Includes Import Levy

(Continued from Page 1)

these negotiations cannot be to lagging, for they have yet come to grips with deficit issues, they are moving at leisurely pace.

The negotiations have been dented so far by high officials of the 20 nations, known as the "G-20," designated to try to work out a reform of the international trade system.

It is not then the temptation of the United States to act laterally to improve the deficit in both trade and overall balance of payments.

Administration spokesmen at this week's hearing of the International Trade Commission have insisted the problem of these internal deficits is regarded as "serious" and have held out possibility of unspecified "aid" if the situation does not improve.

The use of a general import charge is not strictly "legal" under the international trade agreement embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which permits only the use of quotas.

Just a nation's balance of payments deficit, the United States has used import charges in the past.

The proposed selective charge would be even in violation of the GATT. But the United States is seeking to force these rules, as well as the military rules, rewritten.

In Tokyo, the President's trade negotiator, William Brock, appeared to hint that the United States would like Japan to help the yen to help stabilize the dollar and monetary matters.

According to Japanese sources, Mr. Brock stressed "exporters more imports and currency adjustments" in talks with Japanese officials, including an hour session with Trade Minister Hiro Nakasone, Reuters said.

It is not known whether Brock got any concessions from the Japanese, who account for \$4 billion of the \$8-billion deficit incurred by the United States in 1972, Reuters said.

Alabama Blast Kills 3

ADAMSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 8 (AP)—An explosion at a store, apparently caused by a natural gas line, killed three persons and injured two last night in this small town of about 10 miles northwest of Birmingham, police said.

WEATHER

ALABAMA: 14-17 Overcast
ALASKA: 7-10 Rain
ARIZONA: 4-10 Cloudy
ARKANSAS: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
CALIFORNIA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
COLORADO: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
CONNECTICUT: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
DELAWARE: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
FLORIDA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
GEORGIA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
HAWAII: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
ILLINOIS: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
INDIANA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
IOWA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
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LOUISIANA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
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MARYLAND: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
MICHIGAN: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
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MONTANA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NEBRASKA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NEVADA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NEW JERSEY: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NEW MEXICO: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NEW YORK: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NEW ZEALAND: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
OHIO: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
OKLAHOMA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
OREGON: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
Tennessee: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
TEXAS: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
UTAH: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
VERMONT: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
VIRGINIA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
WASHINGTON: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
WISCONSIN: 15-20 Partly Cloudy
WYOMING: 15-20 Partly Cloudy

Greece Frees Melancholy Jailed Woman

ATHENS, Feb. 8 (Reuters).

A 62-year-old woman serving a 15-year jail sentence for subversive activities had her sentence suspended for seven months today when a civil court was told that she was suffering from melancholy and depression.

Mrs. Dimitra Apostolou had been convicted at a 1959 court-martial in Larissa in central Greece of plotting to overthrow the regime by force to facilitate a Communist takeover.

Detained in a prison near the Athens seaport of Piraeus, she applied to a civil court today for release under a penal law provision which says that prisoners' sentences may be suspended for various periods if their detention is detrimental to their health.

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Soviet-Bound Wheat Delayed Up to a Month in Texas Port

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—U.S. wheat shipments to the Soviet Union have been bogged down in logistics problems that have angered the Russians and caused shipping delays of up to 30 days from the port of Houston.

"It's getting worse instead of better. Once you get behind, it's almost impossible to catch up," said Tom Carter, assistant manager of the Port of Houston Public Grain Elevator.

About 90 percent of the Russian-bound grain passes through the port.

Last week, a four-man Soviet delegation arrived at the port and visited the grain elevator companies. They complained about ships sitting idle and demanded a speed-up of the loading.

The delegation was headed by Nikolai Belousov, the official who signed the agreement in July for the Soviet Union. It provided for the sale and shipment of 19.2 million tons of U.S. grain within a 12-month period.

Russian Is Angry

Up to Jan. 19, however, only 5.4 million tons had been shipped from Houston and several other Gulf ports.

Mr. Belousov was angry, said an elevator company official who had met with him.

"It was like Khrushchev pounding the desk with his shoe," he said. The executive said he warned his staff ahead of time not to lose their tempers when they dealt with Mr. Belousov.

A government source said that up to 100 Soviet ships have been sitting idle in the Gulf of Mexico waiting to be loaded. Many accusations have been made because of the delays.

The elevator companies accuse the railroads of not providing enough railroad cars to ship the wheat from the Midwest to the port. Hundreds of open-top coal cars are being used, despite the possibility of the grain being exposed to rain or blown away.

Unloading Scored

The railroads accuse the elevator companies of failing to unload the cars fast enough, and report more than 1,000 loaded railroad cars backed up in the Houston area.

Both elevator and railroad officials accuse the Soviet and U.S. governments of concluding the world's largest wheat deal without any conception of the logistical problems that would evolve.

"The people who concluded that deal had no idea of the physical limitations," Stewart Swift of the Association of American Railroads in Dallas said.

The Russians accuse the Americans of not being properly geared to handle the huge shipments.

Small Ships

The Americans accuse the Russians of having ships too small for fast loading techniques and not conducive to the kind of working conditions enjoyed by U.S. longshoremen. They say some of the Soviet ships have had to be refitted to take on the grain shipments.

Another thing that has plagued the transaction is that the elevator companies also have obligations to make wheat shipments to countries such as Indonesia and Peru.

And, although the sales agreement was signed in July and foreign flag ships began transporting shipments immediately, it was not until October that negotiations concerning U.S. and Soviet ships were completed, and the two countries began using their own vessels.

"We sat around for about three months after the sale was signed," Wayne Slovacek, plant manager of the Union Credit Grain Elevator, said.

"Then all of a sudden they began just before Thanksgiving, and all the ships started hitting at once. We got congested right quick," he said.

Los Angeles Times

Institute in Berlin Says Skeleton Definitely Is That of Bormann

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—A human skeleton recently unearthed in West Berlin is without any doubt that of Martin Bormann, the long missing Hitler deputy, the director of the Institute for Forensic Medicine said today.

Dr. Heinz Spengler, whose institute studied the skeleton for more than a month, said he based his conclusion on comparisons of the skull with photographs of Bormann, discovery of a mended collar-bone break such as one Bormann suffered, measurements of the skeleton and correspondence of the skull's dentures with a sketch of Bormann's teeth made by his dentist.

The skeleton was one of two accidentally unearthed by a crew digging a cable trench along a commuter line near West Berlin's Invalidenstrasse on Dec. 7 and 8.

"There is no longer any doubt: One of the skeletons is the remains of Bormann. The second dead man is Hitler's personal physician, Stumpfegger," Dr. Spengler told the daily newspaper Bild. Bormann and Stumpfegger disappeared in Berlin on May 2, 1945.

British Press for First Time Identifies Spy Service Chief

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Following the lead of a West German magazine, British newspapers today printed for the first time the name of the head of the British Secret Service and some questioned the value of having kept it secret.

"For the first time in a British newspaper, you can this morning read the name of the present head of MI-6—Sir John Rennie," the Daily Mail said in an editorial.

A Daily Express writer, Chapman Pincher, also printed the name, adding that he had known it since Sir John was appointed four years ago.

British newspapers previously have observed a government request—known as a "D-Notice"—to refrain from printing the names of the chiefs of the secret service, known as MI-6, or the counter spy security service, MI-5.

But the German magazine Stern yesterday disclosed the MI-6 head's name, indirectly, in an article on the appearance of Sir John's 24-year-old son in a London court last week on a drugs charge.

Stern said the defendant's father had announced his resignation as chief of Britain's secret service because of the drugs case.

The London Daily Telegraph today quoted the secretary of the government committee responsible for D-Notices as saying that, since Sir John's name had been printed abroad, restrictions on its publication here no longer applied.

It added that Sir John already has indicated that he will leave his official post, deputy under secretary at the Foreign Office, before he reaches the compulsory retirement age of 60 in 11 months.

Mr. Pincher's report in the Express said that the names of the secret service chiefs have not been disclosed because of a pathological preoccupation with secrecy in British officialdom and to save them from embarrassment in case of a spy scandal.

The Mail editorial said the British public "is always the last to know what every enemy intelligence service in the world has known for years."

The names of the heads of the Soviet and American secret services were common knowledge, but still the MI-6 continued its secrecy, it added.

"All we can say is—why do they bother?"

Malaysia Farmer Kills 8

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 8 (AP)—A farmer killed eight persons, including two policemen, before he was killed by police gunfire in a rice paddy 60 miles south of Kuala Lumpur today.

U.S., Britain Open Talks on Cheap Fares

U.K. Airlines Offer Lower Atlantic Rates

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Anglo-American talks began here today to fix a joint tariff for cheap air fares across the North Atlantic.

British airlines already have drawn up a scale of low fares that they want to set after the present agreements expire on April 1. The major U.S. airlines flying the North Atlantic—Pan American Airways and Trans World Airlines—have proposed fares which are, in some cases, higher.

The meeting today between government officials is designed to resolve the difference. Reading the delegations are Joseph Silkenstein of the State Department and David Hubbard of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The fares proposed by the British go as low as \$22.50 for an off-season, one-way, scheduled flight from London to New York and \$45 for an off-season round trip on a transatlantic charter.

The talks are being held in private and no statement is expected before Monday or Tuesday. Informal sources said the meeting could end without any definite decision since the U.S. delegation might have to return home for further consultations.

Deadlock Possible

Aviation experts expected some compromise between the British and U.S. fare levels, but it was not ruled out that April 1 could arrive without an agreement. This would plunge the transatlantic airline business into chaos.

Tickets under the proposed fares already are being sold by British Overseas Airways Corp. and its small privately owned rival, British Caledonian, which is just starting scheduled service on the North Atlantic run.

Customers have been told they may have to pay a surcharge if the government agrees to fares higher than those now advertised.



THE DEER PARK—Man in Independence, Mo., made this "tree" with an iron pipe and more than 600 deer and elk antlers that he collected on hunting trips to Colorado. Aside from being a local attraction, the unusual lawn ornament makes an easy landmark for giving directions in the area. Poor Joyce Kilmer.

Obituaries

Ira Bowen, U.S. Astronomer, Helped Design Big Telescopes

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Dr. Ira Sprague Bowen, 74, a noted astronomer who helped design and complete the world's largest telescope at the Mount Palomar Observatory, died Tuesday, apparently of a heart attack.

Dr. Bowen, a native of Seneca Falls, N.Y., joined the staff of the California Institute of Technology in 1931 as a physics instructor. In the early 1930s, he was associated with the planning of the Mount Palomar project and was responsible for the final testing and completion of the 200-inch Hale telescope. He also was a consultant on the design of several other telescopes, including the 120-inch instrument at the University of California's Lick Observatory and the 84-inch optical telescope and the solar telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson, Ariz.

In 1948, Dr. Bowen was named director of combined operations for both the Mount Palomar and the Mount Wilson Observatories, a post he held for 16 years until retiring in 1964.

He also was credited with developing improvements for spectrographs and cameras used in astronomical work and developing instruments to increase the efficiency of spectrographic observations.

During World War II, Dr. Bowen contributed to improving trajectories of underwater mines and to wartime photography. Later, he supervised the photographic section of Caltech's rocket project for the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Alexander Biddle

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Alexander Biddle, 79, executive vice-president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in the period of its expansion when it became the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange, of which he was president in 1964-1965, died Tuesday at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mr. Biddle graduated from Harvard in 1916. After a year at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, he served in World War I as a second lieutenant of field artillery.

He was an investment banker from 1919 to 1931. Mr. Biddle then became an adviser to the city administration on fiscal matters and, from 1935 to 1942, was president of the Pennsylvania Economy League.

In World War II, he served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Army in the European theater and in postwar military government in Bavaria.

Upon his return here in 1946, he joined the Stock Exchange and was named executive vice-president. In 1948, he founded the Invest-in-America National Council, which sponsors academic studies on economic theories for secondary-school teachers.

Robert Lazarus Sr.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Robert Lazarus Sr., 82, chairman emeritus of the F. & R. Lazarus Co. department store, and vice-president and director of Federalized Department Stores, Inc., died Monday.

Mr. Lazarus was president of the store from 1947 to 1959 and chairman from 1959 to 1969.

Columbia, Barnard Agree to Affiliation

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Columbia University and Barnard College announced Monday that they have worked out an agreement of affiliation that would allow Barnard to retain its identity as a women's liberal arts college with its own curriculum, faculty, admissions standards and graduation requirements, while sharing the resources of a large university.

Barnard College president Martha Peterson said that the trustees of both Barnard and Columbia believe "it is important to have a college whose main concern is the education of women; that all things are not equal to have a faculty oriented to special needs."

City Workers In Durban Go Back to Jobs

10,000 Blacks Pursue Walkout in Industry

DURBAN, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—The black strike movement here lost its momentum today when most of the City Council's 18,000 African and Indian employees decided to return to work.

In private industry, about 4,000 men returned to their jobs at a group of textile mills and a rubber factory.

But about 10,000 men were still out and there were several new strikes today in support of the demands for more pay.

Gen. F. J. Venter, assistant commissioner of the South African police, said that "more than half the firms which were hit by strikes are now almost back to normal, and it is our opinion that the rest of the workers who downed tools will also be returning to work soon."

Most workers at the city's electricity department decided to go back to work after a mass gathering in the department's yards watched over by police in full riot gear. Employees at the city's engineering department also agreed to return to work tomorrow morning, as did workers at the city slaughterhouse.

Mayor's Ultimatum

The municipal workers were according to an ultimatum issued last night by Ron Williams, the mayor of Durban. He told strikers that if they were not back at work by tomorrow morning they would be fired.

Most of the men, however, accept an offer of a wage increase of around 2 rand (\$2.40) for the lowest-paid worker. With no unions and consequently no strike pay, some of the men who normally earn 13 rand (\$15.60) a week were reaching the end of their ability to keep going.

One worker commented grimly that the men were going back "because we are hungry and not because we have accepted the new wages."

OAU Ministers Adopt a Budget Of \$5 Million

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The 41-nation Organization of African Unity has adopted the largest budget in its history, Assistant Secretary-General Mohammed Mahmoud said today.

The spokesman did not release figures, but conference sources said the budget for 1973-74 totaled nearly \$5 million, an increase of almost 20 percent over last year.

In no more than eight days at the OAU, no budget has adopted more quickly than this one," Mr. Mahmoud told newsmen at the end of today's session of the annual ministerial meeting.

Mr. Mahmoud said delegates agreed to stage a film festival, special exhibitions, art shows, produce postcards, brochures and posters, arrange a soccer tournament, cultural and folklore activities and commission an OAU anthem.

Probe Dropped Of Police Over Munich Killings

MUNICH, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—The Munich state prosecutor's office said today it had dropped investigations into the slaughter charges against Munich police chief and deputy in connection with the killing of 11 Israeli participants in the Olympic Games in September.

A spokesman said the office found that Manfred Schreier and his deputy, Georg W. could not be held legally responsible for the failure of police measures to free hostages from their Arab terrorist captors.

Two Israelis were killed when the terrorists raided their headquarters in the Olympic Village. The others died in a gun battle between Arabs and police at Fuerstendamm Airfield in which five terrorists and one policeman were killed.

The investigation by the attorney's office found that Schreier and his deputy, headed police operations, acted with due discretion, that the use of force to free Israelis was an "acceptable" response, the spokesman said.

The charges, made by private individuals, alleged that the police officers had neglected their duty and failed to take adequate precautions in the Olympic Village.

Arno Polluted, Pisa Judge Rules

PISA, Italy, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—The River Arno, which flows through Florence, is so polluted at its estuary here that no fish can exist in it, according to a Pisan magistrate.

Justo Lahn, who has been investigating the situation for several months, said that it was true to describe its waters "bacteriologically" pure, "but not even bacteria could survive in the water."

He warned the mayor and municipal council that all things are not equal to have a faculty oriented to special needs.

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(Continued on Page 19)

American Stock Exchange Trading

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PEANUTS

I THINK I'M GETTING SICK FROM LICKING ALL THESE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

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CANYON!

L.I.L. ABNER

9 YEARS AGO MY FATHER NEEDED A HORN OPERATION—

WE HAD THE SAME IDEA—WE PAID HORNSTEIN WITH A STATUE.

AND I TOOK ITS PLACE. I DIDN'T THINK I'D HAVE TO BE HERE LONG. THE DOC WAS 90 AT THE TIME—

BUT—SOB!—EVERY TIME HE GETS A NEW STATUE—IT ADDS YEARS TO HIS LIFE!!

IT'S GUILTY DO?

BEE TLE BAILEY

HOLD IT! DOES YOUR DOG BITE?

NO.

HE GIVES HOT FOOTS.

MISS PEACH

IRA, YOU SAY YOUR BABY BROTHER IS VERY SMART?

YES, MISS PEACH—

—WE BOUGHT HIM A LITTLE JIGSAW PUZZLE, AND HE PUT IT TOGETHER IN 3 MINUTES, WHILE IT TOOK ME AND MY FATHER A FULL 20 MINUTES!

I'VE GOT NEWS FOR YOU, IRA—

—IT'S NOT THAT HE'S SMART—

BUZ SAWYER

POLICE, YOU'RE UNDER ARREST!

OPEN YOUR HANDS!

SUDDEN BEDLAM!

ROBBERS!

PURSE SNATCHERS!

CLOBBERS 'EM!

WE'RE POLICE!

WIAZRD of ID

WE WOULD LIKE TO SETTLE HERE TO AVOID RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

WHAT RELIGION ARE YOU?

WE BELONG TO THE FIRST DAY SYNAGOGS AND HOLY-ROLLING, SEVENTH DAY, BIBLE-TOTING CHRISTIAN, EVANGELISTIC BUDDHISTS AND LATTER DAY MISSIONARY SAINTS OF DO GAULLE.

WHO ISN'T?

AND WHO IS PERSECUTING YOU?

REX MORGAN MD

JUNE? THIS IS KEN. ARE YOU TOO BUSY TO TALK TO ME?

IT'S SO GOOD TO HEAR YOUR VOICE, KEN! HOW ARE YOU?

AS WELL AS CAN BE EXPECTED—CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT YOU'RE NOT HERE WITH ME! DID YOU TALK TO DR. MORGAN? CAN YOU MEET ME IN FLORIDA NEXT WEEK?

IT'S A LITTLE SOON FOR ME TO BE LEAVING AGAIN.

WELL, IF THAT'S THE CASE, YOU GIVE ME NO ALTERNATIVE, MISS GALE. I'LL STOP OFF TO SEE YOU ON MY WAY TO FLORIDA! IT CAN'T BE MORE THAN FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES OUT OF THE WAY!

POCO

OH, I'D GIVE A PARTY TO OWN THIS GRIBBY TORQUE! LISTEN TO ITS FOREIGN MOTOR PURR.

WONDER IF THE OWNER WOULD MIND IF I LOOKED UNDER THE HOOD?

WOW!

MY! THIS ISN'T A GRIBBY TORQUE IS IT? WHAT IS IT?

IT'S A RAGNAR OUTRAGE! THAT'S WHAT IT IS! NO GROWN MAN SHOULD BE KIDNAPPED BY NO INFANT.

RIP KIRBY

SEE WHAT I MEAN, RIFE? JOE RIMFIRE'S LIKE A KID WITH HIS MONEY.

DESHOND AND I WILL BE AROUND FOR A WHILE. MAYBE RIMFIRE WILL HEAD BACK INTO THE HILLS BEFORE HE GETS INTO TROUBLE.

HERE Y'AR, BOYS! BUY YERSELVES SOME PLUS BUBBLE GUM ON JOE RIMFIRE!

WOW!

SEE, THANKS MR. RIMFIRE!

AT LEAST HE'S GENEROUS, MA. LET'S HOPE HE STAYS LUCKY.

BLONDIE

THIS BILL IS OUTRAGEOUS!

YOU'LL HAVE TO STOP CHARGING THINGS— I WON'T PAY THIS!

THIS BILL IS FOR THE BOWLING BALL THAT YOU BOUGHT

YOU GUYS ARE JUST LUCKY. YOU HAD AN EXCUSE!

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal one declarer was able to overcome the problems created by a bad trump break and the other was not.

In the diagramed auction North gave a limit raise to three spades and South settled in game after giving a fleeting thought to slam possibilities. Note that South has some chance of making six spades: He needs to find East with the club king and a doubleton spade king.

At both tables a heart was led and won in dummy. One declarer immediately led a trump, and was shaken by the revelation that East was void. He won with the ace, and crossed to dummy with a heart lead to take a club finesse. When this lost, West cashed the spade king and played a third round of trumps, destroying dummy's ruffing power and leaving the declarer a trick short.

In the replay South was less precipitate in attacking trumps. He took the club finesse at the second trick, and then it lost. West played another heart. South won in dummy, and now tried trumps. He was just as unhappy with the break as his opposite number had been, but he was able to deal with it.

He won the spade ace, cashed the club ace and ruffed a club.

He continued by leading to the diamond ace and ruffing his last club. West discarded a diamond at this point, and after a diamond ruff in the closed hand the position was this:

NORTH
♠ Q
♥ Q
♦ J9
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q10
♥ KQ
♦ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ J85
♥ J
♦ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ K107
♥ 7
♦ —
♣ —

It appears at first sight that South has two trump losers and a heart loser, but this is an illusion. When a trump was led toward dummy's queen West was helpless. If he put up his king South would automatically score two trump tricks, and if he ducked the queen would win and the declarer would make his tenth trick with a diamond ruff. In this variation East's heart winner merges uselessly with West's trump tricks.

NORTH
♠ Q943
♥ AK5
♦ J953
♣ 84

EAST
♠ —
♥ Q10742
♦ KQ102
♣ J732

SOUTH
♠ AJ852
♥ J86
♦ A
♣ AQ95

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: 1♣ Pass 3♠ Pass 4♠ Pass 5♠ Pass. West led the heart nine.

DENNIS THE MENACE

Hi, Mr. Wilson! How 'bout us bein' good friends... 'til things start growing again?

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAHNE

RAOAM

BOBJER

HARTTO

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT SHE CALLED HER BOYFRIEND?

Yesterday's Jumble: ABOVE TWEAK CREATE POETRY
Answers: Island surroundings—WATER

BOOKS

A WALDEN TWO EXPERIMENT
By Kathleen Kinkade. Foreword by B.F. Skinner. Morrow. 271 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

TODAY'S most radical political theory is not any one of those being advocated by highly publicized groups or organizations: it is the one that 40 people are trying, not to establish, but to practice at the Twin Oaks Community in rural Virginia. Based on the behaviorist B.F. Skinner's book "Walden Two," Twin Oaks is an attempt to "engineer" desirable behavior, using little more than "positive reinforcement" as its principal tool. Probably the oldest surviving commune—five years—Twin Oaks is a bona fide behavioral laboratory where, without bureaucratic impediments or utopian abstraction, the problem of finding peace and happiness with other human beings is fully confronted just about every minute of the day.

Twin Oaks is unique among communes in advocating freedom without dying of it—the fate of most communes. It has survived because its members realize that freedom doesn't simply "behave" when you abolish controls: it had to be planned. And though this may sound paradoxical, its application becomes obvious as soon as you start reaching for freedom. As the author, Kathleen Kinkade, shrewdly points out in "A Walden Two Experiment," there is no such thing as an unstructured society. Someone or something will eventually dominate any group of people living together in a community. Unlike the "freer" communes, Twin Oaks decided to choose the forces that would dominate it—and to share in them.

In his generally friendly foreword to the book, B.F. Skinner points out that the running of Twin Oaks is not scientifically approached as in his "Walden Two," but "muddled through." Miss Kinkade answers him indirectly by saying that you have to hold a community together before you can even begin to think about a "scientific" approach. The first concern of the founders—of whom she is the only survivor—was to get some sort of provisional government that would enable them to function with a fair degree of efficiency.

Although the very word efficiency is anathema to most communes, the author very sensibly regards it as a mere timesaver that shortens work hours and gives everyone more time to do his or her "thing." Rejecting the nostalgic appeal of archaic methods of work, Twin Oaks members accept as much of technology as they can use—so long as they are not contaminated by it. Their attitude might be summed up in a sign that appeared in the window of an appliance dealer in Rome. Referring to a washing machine, the sign read: "Buy one—more time for love!"

Love, according to Dr. Skinner, can be translated, in politics at least, to less punitive control and more positive reinforcement. By positive reinforcement, he means group approval and group encouragement. When he formulated this notion back in 1938, he had only scant psychological research to support it; now positive reinforcement is widely used in group therapy, in treatment of

retardates, in schools for juven delinquents, in hospitals for psychotics and in public schools well. It is no longer a theory, but a demonstrated psychological fact that people respond to it. Though many see it this way, a commune is not an escape in reality. As Miss Kinkade points out, the reality at Twin Oaks is more intimate and more ambiguous than it is in the outside world. And unlike the outside world, this world of hers won't soon dissolve if its realities are not faced. Tensions are not avoided in a small group, living in a small space, and there is much money to buy distraction or compensations. If a good is all you can afford, you are more likely to work for it.

Though Twin Oaks is regarded by many other communes as a prize sort of school, it is not made up of high-minded idealists. If there is such a thing as a practical, down-to-earth idealist, that's what most of the members are. Drugs are prohibited; sex is your own business; work is mandatory; property communal at Twin Oaks. I'm guessing in 1967 with eight members and a gift of a 100-acre farm, the commune survived 10 years of crisis and grew to persons and waiting list. Annual average income is only \$11 per capita, and so far Twin Oaks has not been able to afford financial burden of children. government is a model of efficiency: three elected "planners" supervise the overall direction of the commune and a board of "managers" makes most of decisions, which may be overturned by the majority. Managers are chosen on the basis of interest and work.

Positive reinforcement is more a future goal than a reality at Twin Oaks, and members that it may require a generation of "behavioral engineering" to make it fully effective. Meanwhile, they combine it with an inevitable compromise: Twin Oaks' biggest problem is surviving and growing. Now it has original goals. Now it has might be considered the real problems of all communes. Should its members move to expansion or try to improve quality of their present life? Should they take a "hard" "soft" line toward the rules? live by? Should they get involved with national affairs or confine to cultivate only their "garden"? When will they be sufficient enough to permit members to "stop" taking part in jobs outside?

Loneliness, a yearning for sympathetic company, a desire for a better life. It keeps them there, she adds, love, in both the narrow and wider sense. "Those who can find a mate often drop out," she ventures. "Is the other main reason for leaving. For while idea of a utopia seems adventurous, it may be part of our perversion, and we need human nature to want something else once the "good life" is achieved."

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD By Will We

ACROSS

1 Invalidate
7 Showy trees
15 Space program
16 Not prix fixe
17 Ghostly
18 Italian province
19 Paving stone
20 Iowa city
21 Sultan of Turkey
22 Squid's secretion
24 Store workers
26 Tight (stays put)
27 City in Turkey
29 Sunfish
31 Rabbit fan
32 Certain crime
34 Slope backward
36 Stash away
38 Less refined
39 Region of the ionosphere
41 Chaplain
42 — judicata
43 Garden tools
45 Black Sea resort
48 Arden at all
51 Small blob

DOWN

1 Cinnamon bark
2 Add to
3 Indian of Northwest
4 Thick mass
5 Leather
6 Steadfast
7 Lincoln's first War Secretary
8 Baked
9 Air Force acronym
10 Tennis points
11 Household gods
12 Southern candies

13 Pose
14 Tailor
21 Ancient Nile ct
24 Life's work
25 Boston delicat
28 Not one
30 words
33 Fastener
35 Linen: Sp.
36 Music for the balcony
37 Like some city highways
38 Enclosure on warship deck
39 bell
41 Woman's close
44 Destiny
46 Swift's flying island
47 Astrological aspects
48 Garden flower
50 Seas or Wind
52 Wash out, as
55 Force
56 Kind of saph
59 Depot: Abbr.
61 Musical styl

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

PEOPLE: *Where Garbage Trucks Play 'Maiden's Prayer'*

Chung Lin-tao makes a living repairing music boxes on Taipei garbage trucks. Honest.

It started four years ago, when the city decided it was time to do away with several thousand old rickshaws that had kept the city streets clean since 1895. But this step wasn't as simple as it sounds.

A new group of American-owned models to be set out in Ar-

Advancing national cynicism seems to have lessened the masses' faith in their chances of getting rich through hard work, although this is by no means demonstrable. What is demonstrable—we have just had an official report documenting it—is a spreading boredom of fatigue with the jobs that working Americans have.

There are many sociological theories about this. We needn't buy any of them to observe that the quality of much work being performed nowadays suggests that the worker is not happy in it. If Americans are so devoted to a "work ethic," how can they muster conscience to take pay for second-rate and sabotaged jobs?

It is surely not devotion to the spiritual value of toil that animates such persons to cheer politicians who demand more devotion to "the work ethic." It seems more likely that they are hooting at the jobless out of the malice of envy.

Until last year, Shakespeare, as he had for ages, led the list of dramatists most frequently performed by West Germany's excellent municipal and state repertory theaters. Today Brecht does.

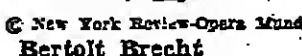
West Germany's theaters, in paying homage to a gifted, great and for both sides, thoroughly inconvenient writer.

Bavarian-born Brecht became famous overnight at the age of 30 after the world premiere in Berlin of "The Three-Penny Opera," his first large-scale collaboration with the then unknown composer Kurt Weill. The success of the play, with a cast of "Happy-Road," "Mahagonny," and "The Seven Deadly Sins of the Petit-Bourgeois," they never much liked each other, especially after Brecht hornsrogged the composer of "Mack the Knife" and other hits from the same work into accepting his "The Good People of Sodom" instead of half-an arrangement which, incidentally, has survived both parties to aggravate relations between their heirs. Their original producer, Ernst Josef Auerbach, who loathed Brecht's politics, once told me with relish how the two fought like savages

During the "Groeschenoper's" Berlin premiere she bore the birth of another star, Lotte Lenya, in private life Mrs. Weill. She accompanied her Jewish husband after 1933 to America, where he readjusted his style and composed "Knickerbocker Holiday" (with its classic "September Song"), "Lady in the Dark," "Lost in the Stars," and later Broadway show tunes. Years after Weill's death, Lenya emerged as Broadway star in "Cabaret," only to see her role, ironically, written out of the film.

Brecht, although neither Jewish nor a Communist party member, had to flee Nazi Germany for having committed offenses which the Nazis lumped together vaguely as *Kulturholocaustismus*. He first spent six years in Denmark, then, with wife Lenya, he fled to Sweden. Fearing the Germans would occupy Sweden as well as Denmark and Norway, he went on to Helsinki, where on May 3, 1941, he received an immigration visa for the United States. After crossing the entire Soviet Union by train and the Pacific by ship, he arrived in San Pedro, Calif., on July 31 and imme-

In the United States, almost no one knew anything about Brecht except fellow German refugees and Eric Bentley, who translated and propagated his works, and James Laughlin, whose New Directions lost money



publishing them. In California, Brecht succeeded in selling one lone film scenario, "Hangmen Also Die." His chess partners there included Gerhart Eisler, subsequently denounced in Washington as "the No. 1 agent of international Communism in the United States."

Brecht had his own findings in Washington before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 30, 1947. He patiently answered the questions of his interrogator who had announced his intention of exposing Brecht as "a key figure of international importance in World Communism." Twice Brecht gave a negative reply to the celebrated question, "Are you now or have you ever been . . .?" When the question was posed yet a third time, Brecht answered with a fire-cracker burst of septuple denial: "No, no. No, no, no. No! Never! I was an independent writer, and I wanted to be an independent writer, and I pointed that out and theoretically I think it was best for me not to join any party whatever."

Immediately after that, Brecht fled once more, this time from Washington to Zurich. His old friend Erich Engel, "Die Dreigroschenoper's" original director, offered him a job in Munich, and Robert Murphy, the sophisticated U.S. adviser on German affairs, promised a visa for him to work in the American zone of occupation.

Secretary of State Edward Stettinius personally vetoed it. Brecht then went instead to East Berlin, where the Soviet authorities gave him his own theater company, the Berliner Ensemble. In amazingly short time it succeeded the Moscow Art and the Abbey as one of the world's greatest repertory theaters. Along the way Brecht somehow managed to wangle naturalization as an Austrian citizen.

On June 17, 1963, when throughout East Germany workers rose up to protest the high work norms demanded of them, Brecht immediately sent a letter to Walter Ulbricht, the head of the ruling Socialist Unity Party. Neues Deutschland, the party organ, published only the letter's third and last sentence, almost like a congratulatory telegram to Ulbricht: "It is for me a necessity to express to you at this time my solidarity [*Verbundenheit*] with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany."

Only much later did the rest of the letter become known: "History will render what is due the revolutionary impatience of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The great discussion with the masses concerning the tempo of building socialism will lead to a sifting out and securing of socialist achievements."

Deeply annoyed at the suppression of two thirds of his letter, Brecht wrote direct to Nemes Deutschland, which on June 21 published his appeal in behalf of the workers who had risen up and demonstrated: "on the morning of June 17th, as it became clear that the workers' demonstrations were being misused for warlike purposes, we expressed my solidarity with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany: I hope now that the provocateurs will be isolated and their networks destroyed, but that the workers, who demonstrated in justifiable discontent, will not be placed in the same category with the provocateurs, so that the very necessary discussion about the errors made on all sides will not be disrupted before it even begins."

At 11 a.m. on Saturday, listeners within range of East Germany's powerful long-wave transmitter (188 kilocycles) may hear, live and direct, from East Berlin's Theater Ensemble, Bertolt Brecht Flak, the Berliner Ensemble's two-hour observance of his birthday. Saturday evening the company will present the East German premiere of his late play "Turandot." On Sunday, at 9 p.m., West German television will carry 90 minutes of the celebration staged at Frankfurt's Schauspielhaus. The guest stars promised include Lohke Lenz and from the Berliner Ensemble itself, Gisela May. The Schauspielhaus's director, Peter Palitzsch, perhaps Brecht's leading disciple in East Berlin, chose to remain in West Germany after Walter Ulbricht erected the wall across Berlin in 1961. Death, had sworn Brecht himself that event.

How do you pick up garbage from an apartment building that has no trash chute, or from a house surrounded by a wall?

Sanitation commissioner Pien-Tun-yi decided to do it by putting loudspeakers on 300 of his trucks and having them play the Polish lullaby, "Maiden's Prayer" over and over and over again with the volume full blast.

"We chose that song because it is very beautiful, and it would make people happy," said Paz, the commissioner.

The song is the signal to bring out the trash. And it works. It works so well, in fact, that Chung the repairman complains that the drivers bring in their trucks to have the music boxes repaired almost too frequently.

"The problem is," said one driver, "that if the music isn't playing, people just don't bring the garbage out. And then when you go back the next time you've got one-third more than you can handle."

The British Broadcasting Corporation has told TV producers to take it easy on strong language and nudity in a pamphlet issued Tuesday. The conduct code says nudity "be permitted in rare circumstances but sex scenes should not be unnecessarily explicit. The pamphlet criticizes a scene in the hit sex "Elizabeth R." in which a naked girl was shown leaving the bed of the king of France. As far as language is concerned, the BBC wants producers to take it especially easy on "bloody," "bleeding" and "God." "There are occasions when such words are

gratuitously included to give force to lines or situations. The BBC regards the use of these in such circumstances as indefensible."

* * *

Emily Howell, 33, reportedly became the first woman officer in U.S. commercial aviation history Tuesday aboard a Frontier Airlines Boeing 737 jet from Denver to St. Louis. As second officer, Mrs. Howell monitored other air traffic and the plane's instruments, reporting weather changes to the pilot and contacting the

A new group of American-
ed motels to be set up in An-
lia hopes to create "a clean Ye-
imga" by demanding proof
marriage and identity from
guests, said Roger Basins
speaking for the Holiday
chain Monday in Sydney.

OWED: \$30,881 in California taxes (plus interest) the years of 1966 and 1967. Wells and his wife, according to state records, filed for bankruptcy in Sacramento. **HOSPITALIZED:** ABE Burt 62, after plunging into the chestnut pit during rehearsal of a new play (called "NO ABE") at the Los Angeles Music Center. Apparently forgot the chestnut pit wasn't covered, a spokesman said, and walked right off edge of the stage, falling 18 ft. He has multiple contusions and abrasions, but no serious, or a sizable hip fracture. **REHEARSAL:** The offstage of ex-co-star: The George Best, 26, at Max Tussaud's Waxworks in Los Angeles. Best, who is 6'2" and 180 lbs., is in an attic. An extra Dutch dancer, who is 5'6" and 120 lbs., is taking the Best place.

Prince Bernhard became first member of the Dutch family to make an official visit to New Zealand when he landed yesterday. He will be there for a few days.

A Beverly Hills stockbroker changing his name. From Scott. The former Gast Sery, 33, said he and his wife were thinking about his children and "didn't want to have that name."

Four MPs are trying to
some jazz in the House of
mons. They have formed
House of Commons Jazz S
for the obvious reason of
moting jazz. But members
have to leave their instr
at the door: Music is not al
in Westminster Palace.
founding fathers are
backbenchers, Arthur Da
and Ray Carter, and Con
tives Philip Goodhart and
erick Bennett.

—SAMUEL JOSE

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